

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1882.

The colored people are being thoroughly aroused all over North Carolina to their interest, and from all appearances the convention at Goldsboro on the 23rd of March will be the largest ever held in the state.

Republican liberal policy is a protective tariff, and on that platform we are willing to stand. Rice farmers, peanut farmers of the Cape Fear district look well to your interest before giving your support to men that are in favor of confiscating your property by a free trade policy.

TARIFF ON PEANUTS.

How does the peanut farmers of the Cape Fear district like to see their representatives in Congress advocating the abolishment of the tariff on peanuts? Senator Vance made a big tariff speech on Tuesday last, in which he took strong grounds against the tariff. The Democratic papers are all in favor of the abolishment of the tariff, and the Post will ever stand by the poor farmers. We advise to look well into this matter, and if needs be get up petitions and forward to Congress against reducing the duties on peanuts, and the sooner they take such steps the better will be the result.

TARIFF ON RICE.

There is to-day a million dollars invested in the rice culture and rice mills in the Cape Fear district, and we find our Democratic contemporaries and the Democratic representatives all in favor of repealing the law imposing a duty on rice. If that is done rice will be imported from foreign countries where labor is cheap at a quarter of the expense of making it here, and therefore \$1,000,000 now invested in the business will be lost, and a thousand poor laborers will be thrown out of employment. We are in favor of the present duties on rice, and if any change is made we shall advocate an increase of the present tariff in place of abolishing it. Wilmington and the Cape Fear district looks very largely to its rice and peanut interest for its future prosperity. We give it out that we propose to make war on the free trade policy.

THE PEOPLE ON THE SCHOOL BOOK QUESTION.

In another column we give place to a communication on the school book question, in which it will be seen that the position taken by the Post in exposing the fraud that is being palmed off on the schools of the state, is fully approved. We have quite a number of letters from teachers and prominent men in different sections of the state, extracts from which we shall take occasion to publish hereafter. These letters show that there is a general feeling of dissatisfaction with the action of the State Board in recommending sectional and political text books for our schools, and the unwarranted power assumed by the State Superintendent of Education to force their use. We hope that our teachers will not suffer themselves to be bullied, but that they will stand up manfully for their rights and the good of their schools. We would again call their attention to the fact that Gov. Jarvis says that they are by no means bound to use these books, but are at liberty to exercise their own best judgment in making choice. He states this as the view taken by the Board of the intent and meaning of the law. No attention need be paid to Mr. Scarborough's beautifully worded official document which the book agents will hand you, to the effect that certain books must be used and no others. Gov. Jarvis clearly defines your right and duty in the premises, and the authority of the State Superintendent. If the books you have are preferable to others, retain them. If your judgment leads you to introduce others that are better, do so.

HON. JNO. C. NEW OF INDIANA.

This gentleman has been nominated Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, by the President. A better appointment could not have been made. He is a man of large business attainments. Having amassed a large fortune by his own industry and ability, he will carry to the office that business capacity which has been lacking since the resignation of Hon. William E. Chandler, many years ago. As a political worker and manager Mr. New has but few equals and no superiors. He has been chairman for many years of the Indiana State Republican Committee, and it was chiefly by his energetic and able management that the state was redeemed to the Republicans in 1880 and many joined us in the opinion that Mr. New was entitled to a Cabinet appointment by President Garfield. We said so at the time in these columns, and we have seen nothing which causes us to change our opinion. Had Indiana gone Democratic in October 1880, General Hancock would to-day be President; therefore it was owing to the victory in Indiana in October, for the Republicans, which made Garfield President, and as a matter of justice and right John C. New ought to have been given a Cabinet appointment as a reward for faithful service. The country is in-

debted to him for accepting the subordinate position, though entitled by right of ability, integrity and successful party management to a more honorable one. The country is yet indebted to such men as W. E. Chandler, Chancy I. Filly and John C. New for the grand and glorious victory of 1880, and our sincere wish is to see them paid in full.

APPOINTMENT AT LAST.

The appointment of Hon. A. S. Seymour as Judge of the U. S. District Court was made on Tuesday last. This creates a vacancy on the state Superior Court Bench, which will be filled by a Democrat. Why Judge Seymour was selected in place of Baxton or Russell, was owing to the influence he brought to bear from New York. That he is an able lawyer and Judge, no one can doubt, and we all hope he will enforce the law to the benefit of all the citizens regardless of color. Judge Brooks was a very good man, but entirely too much under the influence of the Democratic lawyers, who used him against the Republican party. That the same policy will be tried on Seymour we feel certain, that they will succeed remains to be seen. His friends all say he will stand by the law and see that the colored citizens are properly treated in the courts. We pray this may be so. A good Judge and a stalwart Solicitor can so administer the law that every man will enjoy his rights in North Carolina no one can doubt, and if it is not done the Judge will be entirely to blame. Many supposed that Judge Brooks wished to enforce the law, but lacked the ability to cope with the Democratic lawyers, therefore went with them so as to have their friendship. This cannot be said of Judge Seymour; he has the ability equal to any man in the state, and can, if he will, make the law respected in North Carolina as it never has been before. Owing to his past record we will have to wait and chronicle the facts as they occur.

CONSISTENCY.

Our colored friend I. B. Abbott, writing through the columns of his paper, *The Lodge*, of the 4th inst., says: "We noticed in an article in the *Commercial News*, of this week, a statement with regard to the so-called Plymouth riot. If the leader therein referred to was guilty, as alleged, we join the *News* in saying that the laws should be given him in full. Gov. Jarvis very patriotically offered a reward for the capture and delivery of the leader mentioned, and this is as it should be. But for the life of us we cannot see why His Excellency was not equally as patriotic in offering a reward for the capture and delivery of the two white demons, who, in cold blood, murdered Mr. Hill, of Wilson, some time ago. Why this difference? Will his highness rise and explain?"

Now, we honestly believe that we are as true a southern man in all our instincts and principles as any into the nostrils of whom was ever breathed the breath of life. Indeed we think, without reaching into the realms of egotism, that we are a better and truer southern man than some who aspire to the very purple of southern opinion; and whenever and wherever the south has needed a friend, we, in our humble sphere, to the best of our ability, played in that role.

We are sure that many curses loud and deep will be stormed upon our devoted head, when we, like Abbott, take issue with the conduct of Gov. Jarvis in two almost parallel cases. For the dastardly murder of Hill there goes up in the heart of every true man a prayer for vengeance; and yet we cannot call it vengeance, but rather justice. Why did not Gov. Jarvis notice, as he should have noticed, the most outrageous murder of this man? There is a dereliction of duty on the Governor's part, which is unfavorably impressing "his highness" in the hearts of the people.

Under the present Constitution of the United States, the negro is not a chattel, but a citizen, and it is incumbent upon all sensible men to comprehend this fact. It is folly to kick against the pricks. If the murder at Plymouth in December last so merited an offer of reward at the hands of the Governor, still more so meritorious was an offer of reward for the murderers of Hill. It is high time that murder committed by whomsoever it may, should be pronounced murder and as murder punished. We are no apologists for the white man nor for the negro; we say under the Constitution and the laws let justice be done though the heavens fall. Before the people we wish to go with no political stain upon our hands. Hence we counsel: Let us before all else be just towards each other, let us be consistent, and let us strive each to carry in our hand a white stone. We ask Gov. Jarvis as a representative man of the fairness and justice of the people, to be fair and just; just to the office he occupies, and forever just to the principles he has sworn to defend and support, and above all things just to himself.

For the apprehension of the murderers of Hill it more became Gov. Jarvis to offer a reward than for the ring leaders in the Plymouth riot. In the first instance there was no doubt the slightest semblance of crime, in the latter there was a shadow of extenuation. This is our opinion, others may differ with us.—*Modernists*.

We are delighted that our friends at Newbern have at last taken notice of this outrage and the infamous neglect of Thos. J. Jarvis. He has conducted the state affairs so corruptly and neglected his sworn duty to such an extent that when he leaves the office of Governor he will merit the contempt and scorn (as we believe he will receive) of all respectable people. Swenson, Littlefield and their associates never could hold a candle to this man Jarvis in morality, and honor or love the people, all the people will find it out.

Subscription price of the Post only two dollars—and take it at once

What the People say on the Book Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST:

The Post deserves the lasting thanks of every true friend of popular education in North Carolina for its bold and manly exposition of the nice little plan by which the State Superintendent of Education is attempting to thrust into our free public schools, against the wishes of the teachers, parents and pupils, text-books which have no other merit than their southern origin and partisan bias. We regret as much as any one the necessity of such a discussion, and place the responsibility where it justly belongs—with those who have raised the fatal weapon against one of the dearest rights of a free people.—And right here we would have it distinctly understood that we are not opposed to any legitimate effort in the direction of giving the schools of the state a uniform series of books. This is highly desirable and worthy of our best endeavors to attain. But any uniformity that overrides the experience and judgment of the teacher; that supplant the best books in the market by those that are meritless; that places the people under a burdensome expense in order to enrich a few favorite publishers; that would make our schools a means of fostering sectional prejudices and keeping alive hateful political sentiments; should be opposed and condemned by every citizen of the state.—We have always regarded with apprehension and alarm any measure intended to clothe politicians at the Capitol with full power to dictate a series of books for all the schools in the state. Nothing is more likely than the misuse, if not the corrupt abuse, of such a trust, and we have ever desired that our schools might be kept free from suspicion of either the one or the other. But unfortunately for the best interest of our free school system—and Heaven knows it is weak enough—the very occasion which it should have been the great aim of our state authorities to avoid, has arisen and it must be met. It cannot be denied that the books which the State Superintendent claims the authority to force into our schools, secured their endorsement from the State Board of Education by the claim set up in their behalf that they were purely "southern books." The argument brought to bear was, that the books in use in all our schools were the work of northern Yankees, and on this account should not be tolerated for a moment. The agents of these "southern books" have, we learn, made this issue in every southern state, thereby doing much to create bad feeling, foster sectional hatred and foment partisan strife. This alone is cause sufficient to have excluded their publication from every intelligent community. But aside from this the books are without merit and have been rejected after fair tests by some of the best teachers of the state, white and colored. The Holmes Readers, as the Post has already shown, are about as poor, if not the very poorest books in the market. We have gone through three of them very hurriedly, noting such imperfections as suggested themselves and found that it would take at least a whole page of the Post to contain a review of them in one article. A second examination only made the matter worse. You very appropriately ask, could such books have been recommended by the State Board of Education solely upon their merits? We would have it further understood, that we do not oppose these books, nor would we oppose any others, simply because their authors and publishers might happen to be southerners. So far from this, we would be glad were it so that every thing needful for our school could be manufactured and published right here in North Carolina. It would be an enterprise in which no citizen of the south would take a more genuine pride than this writer. But the best means of promoting such an end is to compel all who would compete for our patronage to understand that in order to gain it they will have to reach the very highest standard of excellence. The books which we place in the hands of our children should be the very best to be had, whether they are published in one section of country or another.

We have not said all that we desire, but for fear of trespassing upon the indulgence of your readers we will defer until a future time. In the meanwhile we bid you God speed in your grand efforts in behalf of popular education and popular rights. The good people of the state are not unmindful of your fearless fight in the interest of just government and free schools, and they will not fail to employ an opportunity that will enable them to give you substantial evidence of their deep gratitude.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 14, '82.

EDITOR POST.—The colored people of Anson county have always been excluded from their rights in the courts. The colored people never have been and are not to-day recognized as citizens in the courts of this county, and we all feel very thankful to you for the manly fight you have made in our behalf. We all approve of the action of the Anson county convention in calling a state convention to convene at Goldsboro, N. C., on the 23rd of March, next. We will hold a meeting at Wadesboro on the 18th inst., to elect delegates to the state convention.

Very respectfully, B. F. POWELL.

PACETTEVILLE, N. C., February 15th, 1882.

EDITOR WILMINGTON POST:

Perhaps at no previous epoch of our political history was the outlook for bourbon Democracy more lurid and sable than now. Not a Democratic journal can we pick up but what prognosticates with sorrowful humiliation the formidable fate which awaits that party; though as faithful and true as a spartan band, these partisan organs continue to abjure the young men with feeling language not to forsake the grand old party of principles, as they have long dubbed it. But it is too late, the Democratic party is now facing a dark and rayless future. Already the solid south has been broken; Virginia has severed the bonds. Under the leadership of her three illustrious sons, whose names are almost proverbial, Mahone, Riddleberger and Cameron, have led the liberal voters of the Old Dominion to a most brilliant achievement; though the Virginia triumph is but a bright harbinger of what is soon to follow. North Carolina is Republican today, the approximating contest to take place within her borders will result in the lasting overthrow of bourbonism; defeat to that party which has menaced the liberty of local self-government. The Democratic party once enjoyed the confidence of a majority of the people of North Carolina, and had the best opportunity to inaugurate some new reform measure that was ever presented to any political party. But inimical to the people's want, and ignoring their appeals, that party has reached and passed its golden opportunity, and must go down amid the derisive of an outraged people.

As a great many writers are just now engaged in discussing what a bourbon Democrat is, we will also attempt to delineate what is in our opinion a bourbon Democrat. The old bourbon is continually lamenting the advent of railroads and opposes such modern projects with all the obstinacy for which he is so characteristic. But when the railroad is finally built in spite of him, the old bourbon comes in and wants to assume control, and says he can manage the finances better than any one else, and if not allowed his own way he declares it an imposition. He loves to tell of the good old days of wagon trains and stage coaches; he does not believe in telegraphs, and would prefer his corn shell by hand rather than use a modern corn sheller; he is opposed to district or free schools; he wants to go to the polls and cast his vote without being molested by seeing plebeians there; he opposes immigration to the state. The old bourbon wants to have his own way about everything, and vilifies those who do not agree with him. He is strictly a non-progressive individual, and would turn an empire upside down to carry his point—his motto is to rule or ruin. Thus we have endeavored to explicate what a bourbon is, as we understand the term.

We are pleased to observe that the colored citizens of the state have at last arose to the paramount question of their rights in the courts, by calling a state convention to give the matter the necessary consideration. A movement which should merit the plaudits of every generous citizen of North Carolina. The Republican party after sacrificing the pride and manhood of the great north in a war unparalleled in the annals of human conflict, has established forever the freedom of the colored race, and brought liberation and peace to the smoking hearthstones of their southern homes, setting forth equal rights to all men before just laws of their own enacting, as prescribed by the federal constitution. Therefore it is but fit and proper that the colored freeman of North Carolina should now protect and defend that glorious immunity which has been accorded to them and to their posterity. Forever venerating the memory of the martyred heroes who perished beneath the stars and stripes battling for the perpetuation of their rights and the preservation of the American Union.

In a recent issue of the Post there appeared an article referring to Capt. O. H. Blocker of this county, in which the Post hoped to soon see him in high political position. We take great pleasure in stating that Capt. Blocker is the choice of his party for our next sheriff, and will be his candidate in the coming race. Captain Blocker has a pure unblemished record, and the voters of old Cumberland will proudly follow the banner of that distinguished gentleman.

W. G. P.

KITTRELL, N. C., Feb. 10, '82.

Mr. Editor.—Pursuant to a call made by the Republicans of Vance county, a convention was held at Henderson, Saturday the 4th instant, for the purpose of electing a County Executive Committee. Although the rain fell in torrents, and the public roads were almost impassable, yet there was such an interest manifested that at 11:30 a. m. delegates were in town from all the townships except one. The convention assembled at 2:30 p. m. in the court house, and was called to order by Mr. Robert Egan. The committee on credentials reported, and Mr. Lewis Haulitts elected chairman. Mr. E. W. Turner secretary. Speeches were delivered by several leading Republicans as to the success of the party, and the confidence in carrying the county with

judicious management, by a large majority. The following gentlemen were elected as the Executive Committee, viz: Messrs. James Watson, E. W. Turner, Benjamin Clark, Moses J. Ballock, J. C. Wyche and Lewis Hawkins. I handed a copy of the Wilmington Post to each delegate and made a few remarks as to the stand the Post had taken for right, justice and equality before the law, for all men; it was heartily endorsed, and each one promised to go to work and secure as many subscribers as possible. There being no further business before the convention it adjourned sine die.

Court convened for the first time in this county last December. There was a large number of petty cases on the docket, mostly for larceny. Much was said in this court as to the honor of Vance, and one would naturally suppose that the honor of Vance depended on convicting as many unoffending negroes as possible. Whilst the formation of the county depended largely upon the negro vote, because the whites were in a minority, there was very fair promises made as to the division of the county offices. Soon after the county was carried a Democratic board of magistrates assembled in Henderson and appointed a Democratic board of commissioners, and these gentlemen appointed Democrats to every office, except sheriff, Mr. W. H. Smith, who is a white Republican. But the colored men who did the voting, and had such fair promises made them, by the bourbon Democracy and their pretended white Republican friends, were not appointed to the humblest position within their gift. The prevailing sentiment seems to be, "keep the nigger down," except when we want to use him as a tool for our own special benefit. When this will end we cannot conjecture. There is considerable more I could say on this subject, but let this suffice for the present.

We have called a convention to meet in Henderson on the 25th instant, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the convention to be held at Goldsboro on the 29th of March. Our greatest pride is to elevate suffering humanity, and to do all in our power to secure for them every right the law guarantees; and we believe the only effective way to do this is to meet in convention of this kind, where the subjects can be fairly and publicly discussed, and we can make our demands accordingly.

Yours, for the Post, JUSTICE.

LAURENSBURG, N. C., Feb. 10, 1882.

MR. EDITOR.—Allow me space in your journal to speak of politics in Richmond county. Not long since I noticed a letter in your paper speaking in relation to colored and white Republicans in this county, and more especially as to how the colored voters had been treated by their co-workers, the white Republicans who have held positions in this county, and who have been so forgetful and even ungrateful in the tenure of their offices as to employ Democratic clerks and sub-officers in preference to colored men of equal ability and moral worth. I endorsed that letter. I condemn any set of men that makes such errors. The negro is not a tool nor a machine to be operated upon during excited campaigns. He is an important factor in state politics, and some of them are destined to come to the front. Every year in our county the colored men have been told to "stand back," we (the white Republicans) will secure federal positions for your leaders, while the county offices have been filled by these white Republicans, and the negro, of course, left out till next election to be again cherished on promises, and thus refreshed and reinvigorated they go on. But this work is ended, we hope. We endorse the call of the convention to enforce our equal rights. We will send delegates to the convention to be held at Goldsboro. We have many good Republicans in our county, I mean whites, but they have made grave mistakes, I need not say intentionally, as to the treatment of my race. I am pained with remorse whenever I think how these men treated us, and there is not a negro to be found in any place of trust only at the ballot box. You will hear from me again.

A. W. COVINGTON.

THE NEW SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN OFFICES.—We are glad to announce that the *Scientific American* came out of the late fire in New York, like the fabled Phoenix, with renewed life. The subscription lists, account books, patent records, patent drawings, and correspondence were preserved in massive fire-proof safes. The printing of the *Scientific American* and *Supplement* was done in another building; consequently the types, plates, presses, paper, etc., were unharmed, and no interruption of business was occasioned.

The new *Scientific American* offices are located at 261 Broadway, corner of Warren Street, a very central and excellent situation. The new building fronts towards the City Hall, the Court House, and the New Postoffice—a magnificent structure which cost eight millions to build. Nearly opposite, and a few hundred feet distant from the *Scientific American* offices, is the entrance to the great Suspension Bridge over the East River, between New York and Brooklyn, which required six years to construct and twenty millions of dollars to pay for. In front

also, of the *Scientific American* is the City Hall Park and Printing House Square, with its statue of Benjamin Franklin, and the homes of eminent editors and newspapers, such as the *New York Tribune*, *New York Times*, *New York Sun*, *New York World*, *New York Herald*, *Mail and Express*, *Zeitung*, and others.

The new *Scientific American* offices are admirably chosen for active business. Here, in addition to the issuing of their interesting publications, Messrs. Munn & Co., aided by trained examiners and draughtsmen, prepare specifications and drawings for American and Foreign patents. If any of our readers should happen to make a new discovery (we hope every one of them may do so, and gain a fortune), they have only to drop a line to Munn & Co., 261 Broadway, New York, who will reply at once, without charge, stating whether the invention is probably novel and patentable. A handbook of instructions, with full particulars, will also be sent, free. Messrs. Munn & Co. have had over thirty-five years' experience in the business.

Call for a State Convention of Colored Citizens of North Carolina, to Meet in Goldsboro on 29th of March.

Whereas the colored citizens of Onslow county assembled in convention on the 7th of January prox., at Jacksonville, to consider matters appertaining to their rights as citizens of the United States, and of North Carolina; especially in the matter of colored citizens' in Onslow and many other counties of the state being excluded from the jury box.

And whereas said convention did unanimously adopt resolutions calling a state convention to assemble in Goldsboro on Wednesday the 29th of March, ult., at 12 o'clock M., to take such steps as may be deemed advisable relative to the gross outrage and infringement upon our rights guaranteed by the constitution of the United States and of North Carolina.

We deem it grossly inconsistent with the spirit of our system of government that a portion of the citizens of the state because of the complexion of their skins, should be denied their constitutional rights of representation where their lives, liberties, characters and property are at stake.

We consider it of the greatest importance that this inestimable boon of freedom—the heritage of citizenship should be guarded with zealous and watchful care.

We regret exceedingly that in consequence of the Bourbon spirit which controls temporarily the political power in our State, the stigma should go out to the world that ever a portion of the citizens of the Old North State should conspire to rob their weaker brethren and fellow citizens of their constitutional rights.

Believing that the better portion of our fellow citizens will denounce this great injustice done our race, and that the great medium of public sentiment—the press, will condemn the faithless guardians who thus betrays the highest trust of the people, we look forward to a brighter era.

We give our unqualified endorsement and hearty approval to the call of a state convention and earnestly invite a free expression from the press and people upon this great subject.

We would recommend that public meetings be held in every county of the state at an early day where free expressions may be given and where delegates shall be chosen to attend the convention at Goldsboro on the 29th of March. Each county will be entitled to twice the number of votes they have members in the House of Representatives. The counties can send as many delegates to cast their vote as they see proper. It is hoped that every county will be fully represented.

And may the blessing of Providence attend our meeting.

Cumberland—J. W. Hood, Jas S. Leary, G. C. Seacrest.
Brunswick—J. Spells, J. W. Davis.
Halifax—J. T. Reynolds.
Edgecombe—J. C. Dancy, W. P. Mabson, F. D. Dancy.
Guilford—O. H. Moore.
Craven—E. R. Dudley, Geo. H. White, I. B. Abbott.

Richmond—N. W. Harline.
Columbus—H. McDowell.
Wilson—S. N. Hill.
Pender—Wm. McIntire, Geo. W. Carr, Alfred Lloyd.
Wake—J. H. Harris, S. Ellison, J. H. Jones.

Duplin—A. J. Stanford, Irwin Beaman, A. E. Middleton.
Chowan—Geo. W. Lane.
Vance—E. W. Turner.
Onslow—F. W. Williams, W. P. Hawkins, W. B. Fenderson.

Wayne—J. C. Stephens, Geo. T. Watson, E. E. Smith.
Warren—M. F. Thornton.
Carteret—S. A. Blunt, Stephen Turner.

New Hanover—Jas E. Taylor, Geo. L. Mabson, Jas H. Whitehead, Geo. W. Price, Jr.

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Dec 19

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

Manufacturer of Parfums, Brilliance,

Friction and Lotion. Also, Extracts,

Colognes, Beautifier, Hair Oil, Ton-

ics, Renewer, Renovator, Hungarian,

Cosmetic, and Hair Dyes of Every

Shade. None but the best workmen employed by him.

PROCLAMATION.

SHERIFF HANGING!

I AM NOT THE SHERIFF, BUT I WILL

do the hangings!

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Of any man in the State, I have

Shades

Of all kinds and qualities. The prettiest

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Of old furniture done in the most substan-

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NO. 3 GRANITE ROW, FRONT

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I HAVE OPENED MY FASHION-

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RESTAURANT.

I am prepared to take boarders by the

DAY, WEEK, and MONTH

First Class Accommoda-

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The very best will be furnished that can be

procured in this or the

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Liquors, Wines, &c.,

Will be of

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

The City of Wilmington has long needed a

First Class and

Fashionable Cafe.

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

And it is my purpose to supply this want.

Meals furnished at all hours of

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F. A. SCHUTTE,

Proprietor.

November 20-11

For Sale.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS

by North Carolina authors, being a portion

of the library of the late GEN. JOSEPH C. ABBOTT.

For List and price address

MRS. JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,

Jan 1-11

Wilmington, N. C.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1882.

Irishmen of the third district, the man who is casting the vote and pretending to represent you at Washington, wanted to lay on the table a resolution offered by Mr. Robinson of New York, for the benefit of your suffering and impoverished brethren in Ireland. Make a note of it.

DEATHS DURING THE WEEK.—Oakdale—Gen Wm McRae, 47 years, congestive chill, died in Augusta, buried in Wilmington; O S Yarborough, 45 years, diphtheria; Kate Jevins, 17 months, marasmus.

Pine Forest (colored) Cemetery.—Lizzie Vance, 83 years, dropsy; J P Bowen, 1 year, 5 months and 6 days, tetanus.

WOMAN DROWNED.—As Lewis Spencer and Betsy Hines, two colored residents of Masonboro, were crossing the main channel of the sound with a boat load of oysters, on Monday last, a storm came up and sunk the boat.—Spencer, who believed in the policy of "looking out for number one," succeeded in reaching the shore by swimming, but the poor woman, being left to her own resources, was drowned.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c.—The following deeds, mortgages, &c., were probated during the past week by the proper authorities:

DEEDS—H Brunhild and wife and others to Mary Barringer, South Carolina; J Fernberger, trustee, to A V Horrell; Jas T Burruss and wife to J W Winder; Aaron Davis and wife to B Dickson; Jacob Zebelin to Laura Zebelin; Job Wilkins and wife to Almira Hewlett; William Richards to Delcinea Reed; Jas H McGarity and wife to Job H Hanby; Raleigh National Bank to O G Parsley and wife; Frank Bryan and wife to A C Wessell; John E Wood and wife to Sophia Blossom; N F Nixon to C H Alexander; Edward Kidder, Geo W Kidder and Gilbert P Kidder to Lewis Dording.

MORTGAGES—Job Dickson to A D Wessell, Onslow county; W D Rivenbark to J Fernberger, trustee; P J DeLeon to W B McKoy; J J Mercer to A D Wessell.

W H Howard qualified as administrator of Alfred C Howard.

FOR THE POST.

A Fashionable Marriage.
On Wednesday evening, the 15th inst, at 8.30 o'clock p. m., at the St. Stephens A. M. E. Church, Rev. Ed. Robinson, and Miss Lorenna Mallette, were united in the holy bonds of wedlock, Rev. J. F. Thomas officiating. The bride party approached the altar, in the following order: Mr. W. Mallette and Mrs. Kate Dasher, Mr. J. E. Sampson and Miss Annie Mallette, Mr. Elijah Lane and Mrs. Sarah Ross, Rev. Jas. W. Telfair and Miss Laura Cary, groom and bride.

As the bride party walked gracefully up the aisle of the church, melodious strains from the organ, under the skillful hands of Mr. Ed. Henry, pealed forth the wedding march, and lent fresh charms to the occasion. The ceremony was impressive, and gracefully performed in the presence of a large and intelligent audience. Indeed, the church was densely packed, thus showing the popularity of the nuptial pair. Immediately after the ceremony, the bride party proceeded to the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Cary, where an elegant reception was given. The guests enjoyed themselves 'til a late hour, and then departed, leaving behind them many fondly expressed congratulations.

The bride was the recipient of many costly presents which were much admired by all present. Space will not allow us to mention all, but we will give a short list of some of the valuable presents: Silver butter knife, by a friend; silver cake basket and powder box, by Mrs. Kate Whiting; set china tea plates, by Mrs. J. H. Whitehead; set china cups and saucers by Mr. Duke Davis; breakfast china set, by Mrs. Jno. Cowan; handsome Japanese waiter, by Mrs. Jno. Walker; set goblets and glass pitcher, by Mr. J. R. Keynard; pin cushion, by Mrs. M. A. Mebane; pair vases, by Mrs. Geo. Davis; pair blankets, by Mr. J. W. Bolles; ten cakes, by different ladies. A Bible dictionary and set of Bible pictures, from Mrs. Kate Whiting, to the groom. The magnificent gifts and large audience in attendance upon the ceremony of the hymenal board, fully attests their popularity and high standing in Wilmington. They have our best wishes for their peace and happiness in life.

FOR THE POST.

At the convention of colored men held at Raleigh Nov. 1881, a sum of money was placed in my hand to be forwarded to the secretary to pay for printing the proceedings of the convention, when a sufficient amount was raised. The amount not being sufficient I will refund the amount contributed, if parties will advise me of their post-office address and how to send it.

Geo. W. Parke, Jr.
Box 3 and 7, Wilmington, N. C.
Lodge, Enterprise, Star and Banner please copy.

SHOE HEEL, N. C., Feb. 15, '82.
To the Editor of the Post:

Whereas the citizens of Shoe Heel township seeing that the time of notification for holding a meeting as has been recommended by the Post was about expired, and having received no such notification from the so called leaders of the Republican Executive Committee in the county, and fearing that we would not be represented in the state convention, we thought it proper to call a township convention and elect delegates to the state convention. R. H. Jolly, Esq., presided as temporary chairman. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. A. Hill, after which Oliver George, Esq., was elected permanent chairman, and A. J. Chesnut, Jr., secretary. The chairman stated the object of the meeting. Speeches were then made by several prominent gentlemen.

The next object of the meeting was the appointment of delegates to attend the state convention at Goldsboro on the 29th of March. A motion was in order to elect two delegates, namely: J. M. McArthur and Rev. A. Hill.

The convention was very harmonious over the matter, and seemed to take a great interest in it, and we can promise well for Robeson in the future. We hope to "hold Robeson and save the state" for the Republicans.

OLIVER GEORGE, Chm'n.
A. J. CHESNUT, Jr., Sec'y.

HALIFAX, N. C., Feb. 11, 1882.

A convention of the Republicans of Halifax township convened this day in the Court House, pursuant to call made by chairman of the Township Executive Committee, the object being to elect a member of the Township Executive Committee to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Trim King, Esq. After the object of the meeting being explained by the chairman, Pleasant Joyner, Esq., a permanent organization was next in order, which was perfected by the unanimous election of the present chairman to be permanent chairman, and R. J. Lewis, secretary.

Mr. Casca Jackson was then put in nomination and unanimously elected a member of the Republican Township Executive Committee of Halifax township.

Mr. J. H. Hannon then offered the following resolutions, which was on motion unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, We, the Republicans of Halifax township, assembled for the purpose of electing a committee to fill the vacancy in the committee of this township caused by the death of our late friend Trim King, and in view of the services rendered the party by Mr. King, we feel it nothing more than simple justice to his memory to express our gratitude for the same; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Halifax township, have received with the deepest sensibility and profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Mr. Trim King, late a member of the Republican Executive Committee of Halifax township.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for the memory of Mr. King, and as a recognition of his services to the party in the township, we extend to his widow our deepest sympathy.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting in relation to the death of Mr. Trim King be communicated to his widow by the secretary of this meeting.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, this meeting do now adjourn.

On motion it was ordered that a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Wilmington Post.

PLEASANT JOYNER, Chairman.
R. J. Lewis, Secretary.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Feb. 15, '82.

MR. EDITOR:—While the colored people are being aroused in this part of the state on the question of their rights in the different courts, yet there are two sources whence opposition comes to those who are interested in making the movement for obtaining these rights a success. First, on the part of Democrats of course, and a certain class of white Republicans(?) who say what they can to discourage the colored voters from acting in the above matter. Secondly, opposition is encountered from that set of our people who are afraid to do anything, even to blinking their eyes, so to speak, if they thought by so doing they would incur the displeasure of the white man. Fortunately such opposition as the latter is weak, both on account of its minority as well as lack of influence. The right in this affair of the jury question sooner or later will and must prevail.

The excess advanced by the Onslow county officers for the wholesale exclusion of colored men from the jury box is somewhat similar to the one made to us by a Democrat on our approaching trial regarding this question. He said that there were more white men in Guilford county excluded from the jury box than all the colored voters, and moreover there was quite a number of white men who would like to escape the task (?) of sitting upon a jury, but being their duty and not a right, they had to comply with the summons. If we are not mistaken it is both a duty and a right combined in becoming a juror. The fact that no colored man has had an opportunity to escape the unpleasant task of sitting upon a jury here in the state courts for many years previous, is prima facie evidence that there are other reasons for his exclusion therefrom than lack of intelligence, moral and property qualifications. But enough of this for the present.

In one of my other letters to you I gave a brief account of the material condition of the colored people here. As to the material progress of the white people in this place since the war, I think I am justified in making the statement that it ought to be twice as great as what it is, when one takes into consideration the fact that it is quite a railroad centre for travelers going north and south. There are few inland towns in the south that offer such facilities for success in the establishment of factories as Greensboro. Then again, there is easy shipment of the manufactured goods to any part of the country. The main reason why this place has not kept pace in enterprise with other towns of the state that had not half the favorable opportunities which it has, is due to the lack of encouragement given to capitalists in the past, who stood ready to rent or buy land and buildings, if it were possible for them to purchase at the prices they could afford to pay. But no; those who owned property that was wanted by these men, rather than let it go for a dollar less than what they desired to sell or rent at, compelled these capitalists to go to Durham, Winston, High Point and other places. The result is that these places during the past five years have increased rapidly in the number of their inhabitants and in wealth, while Greensboro has been left to mourn its loss. Her citizens, however, are beginning to see the mistake which has been made, and are trying to retrieve their lost opportunities to make their town what it ought to be by reason of location and railroad accommodations one of the most flourishing places in the state.

Yours, &c. C. H. M.

To the colored citizens of Carteret County.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Feb. 15, '82.

Whereas a convention of the colored citizens of North Carolina is called to convene on the 29th day of March, 1882, at Goldsboro, to consider among other matters the base outrage practiced in a denial of the rights guaranteed to us by the law of the land, to sit as jurors. The colored citizens of Carteret county are requested to meet in mass convention on Thursday, 24th day of March, at Beaufort, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent Carteret county in the state convention, and to consider any other matter appertaining to their welfare. It is hoped that the colored people residing in every section of the county will at once hold meetings and appoint persons to represent their section in the mass convention. William Jones, S A Blount, S I Turner, Jerry Fisher, L S Stephens, J E Henry, Alfred Boye, Dennis Jones, Abel Fisher, Hubbard Bell.

PAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
February 27th, 1882.

EDITOR WILMINGTON POST:

That there will be a revolution in North Carolina politics at the next election no sane man will deny, and it is well that the day of reckoning is so near at hand, for the prosperity of the state demands it. We must have a state government of more liberal views, and one that will command the respect of all persons who desire to settle among us. There are thousands of voters who have blindly followed the "machine" of the Democratic party who are determined to be ruled no longer by its manipulations, or to be gagged and not allowed to express their preferences.—Look at the last Democratic state convention. Whatshowing did the Fowles men have? It was as plain a case of overriding the opinions and preferences of the masses as well could be, and it is a wonder that they submitted to it. Never again will they blindly cringe to the party lash, and the next election will show that we are independent in actions, thoughts and deeds.

Certain papers in the state are telling their readers that the movement against the Regulars is nothing but a fizzle, claiming it to be made by disappointed office seekers. Have they no regard for the truth? Has not Price been honored? Was he not elected Speaker of the House? If they refer to their files they will find that then he was considered the rising man—now to them he is nothing. What has he done that has caused him to fall from his high estate, we would like to know?—They will find that fewer disappointed office seekers are in this movement than were ever in any new departure, it is a grand rising of the people to assert their rights, mark ye! Can you calculate any over-confident regular? Look at the figures; read, ponder and digest: no one will deny that it only requires a change of five votes in each voting precinct to overcome Jarvis's majority, and leave a majority on the other side of the fence. The Democratic party in the last campaign was better organized under Cooke than ever before, and while Baxton was a very popular man he never made a lively canvass.—Dockey would have been elected by at least 3,000 majority had he been nominated for Governor.

President Arthur has done his duty in appointing Tom Cooper as Collector, his services demand a consideration at the hand of the administration; his superior management of the attack on the late carry movement was apparent to all.

Before the next election let there be a grand mass meeting of the people of

the state, and then and there before the world, let them know our platform; let it be resolved that we support no man who is on the fence. Let the word go out in trumpet tones: he that is not openly with us let him depart. We want men and voters who will dare to do the right—make a bold aggressive attack and all will be well. The course of the Poor has been noble and did much toward accomplishing our late victory.

In conclusion I will say, let the people elect at the ballot box—have no more appointing of magistrates and county commissioners.

One query: How many juries have been drawn in North Carolina in the last twelve months according to law, have you thought of it?

CAPE FEAR.

THE OLD DOMINION.

Virginia in the Vanguard of the Liberal Uprising—How the Colored Men of Boston View the Mahone Movement.—A stirring Address Adopted by the Wendell Phillips Club.

At a recent meeting of the Wendell Phillips Club, composed of colored citizens of Massachusetts, the following address to the people on the political situation in the south, and especially in Virginia, was adopted. The *Traveller* publishes it as throwing interesting light on the views of the colored people of this section on the new era that is dawning for the colored people of the south:

THE ADDRESS.

A glance at Virginia and her statesmen will recall many important events, particularly when taken in connection with the history of the colored race in this country.

It was upon Virginia's soil that slavery first found a foothold. Thomas Jefferson, a Virginian, the author of the Declaration of Independence, was the first to strike the blow fatal to slavery, when he wrote "All men are created equal." He shaped the thought that resulted in the passage by Congress of the ordinance of 1787, that secured the Northwest Territory to Freedom. The importance of this act cannot be over-estimated. It may truly be called an Ordinance for the Salvation of the Union and the Abolition of Slavery, as in truth it proved to be. Thomas Jefferson, impressed with the injustice of slavery, had previously declared that he trembled for his country, when he remembered that God was just, and that his justice would not slumber forever.

WELL MIGHT HE TREMBLE!

The ordeal through which this nation was called to pass during the four years between 1861 and 1865, in consequence of slavery, the horrors of which we need not recall, fully attest the wisdom of his judgment.

Washington also added his protest against slavery, when he said that neither his vote nor his influence should ever be wanting to its utter overthrow.

General William Mahone, like John Randolph, entertains a contempt for that which he (Randolph) denominated the "Doughface," and said that he envied not the heart nor the head of that man who came into Congress from the north, advocating slavery from principle.

We see that slavery was first planted in the soil of Virginia; it was also upon that soil that the heroes of the Union secured the freedom of slavery; and now the fact is worthy of our appreciation, that it is the first of the states of the south to place all the people upon one common platform, as the powerful and rising Mahone on the floor of the Senate assures the nation and the world, that every man within the limits of his state (Virginia) shall forever hereafter have the right to cast one vote, which shall be counted according to the intent of the voter. That this right has been fully secured, Governor Cameron assures us in his message.

To-day Virginia stands before the world offering all the blessings of free citizenship, absolute freedom in politics and religion, to those who may seek her borders; appealing for a harmonious sisterhood of states, in which sectionalism shall be unknown, and in each of which shall be illustrated a spirit of Americanism broad as the limits of the continent.

The Governor has laid bare the facts and intentions of the now victorious Readjusters of Virginia. This true exposition of their purposes and intentions enables us the better to understand the reasons that prompted their opposition to their just and patriotic efforts to place Virginia in harmony with the now advancing civilization of the continent. And for the part the colored voters bore in it it campaign we take this occasion to render them our grateful acknowledgments for in their elevation all are elevated; and the day is not far distant when civil rights laws shall be as useless in Virginia for protection, as they are in Massachusetts to-day, if we are to judge by what we see making itself manifest in the legislature of that state. Witness Senator Riddleberger's bill introduced for the purpose of founding a normal school for the instruction of the colored youth of Virginia. Education is the only sure foundation upon which liberty rests; this attained, all is accomplished.

The mere introduction of Senator Riddleberger's bill has inspired new hope among the colored men of that state, and it binds them anew to their state and party.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF VIRGINIA, inaugurated by the Republicans (open for five months in the year), from the middle of Walker's to the middle of Kemper's administration, rapidly declined in efficiency till the state came into the control of the Readjusters two years ago, when the schools doubled in number, doubled in average attendance, and in the number of teachers; thus encouraging the parents of the children, and turning the entire state with the importance of education as the surest means to the attainment of all the rights of American citizens; which then give to the Readjusters the advantage over their opponents.

The colored people of Virginia have an abiding faith in the issue of the Readjustment there, who—do not

of no party within or without the state, but honestly struggling to place Virginia among the states of the Union under the Constitution—have pledged themselves to abolish the shipping foot.

Can it, in view of these facts, be wondered at that the colored people support the Readjusters? Could they reasonably support one day the whipping-post to which they might be tied the next? Where is the colored man who dares maintain with his vote the most sensitive reminder of human slavery? This being so, let us hope that all who love liberty and humanity, of whatever race or condition, will give not only their indorsement but their influence, to make successful so grand an effort, having for its object the removal of that relic of barbarism, which not only degrades the subject, but the state and the country at large.

We are encouraged in the position that we have assumed, because the statesmen managing affairs in Virginia are natives of that Commonwealth and descendants of historic families of the Old Dominion. Washington, Jefferson, Marshall, Moore, Fulkner and Sumners—all these would have applauded Governor Cameron's address. We are forced to these conclusions by statements made by these gentlemen in years gone by. Having already alluded to Washington and Jefferson, we now call attention to the position taken by others in the legislatures of that state in opposition to slavery. Thus, Mr. C. J. Faulkner said: "Tax our lands, vilify our country, carry the sword of extermination through our now defenceless villages, but spare us, I implore you, spare us the curse of slavery, the bitterest drop from the chalice of the destroying angel."

The eloquent Sumners said in the House of Delegates: "The love of liberty could not be eradicated by oppression. It was a scintillation struck from the eternal rock of being, and could be extinguished only in the tomb." We could add to these James McDonald and other Virginians. We are gratified to know that the cause of human rights in Virginia is in the hands of the sons of such noble sires.

It is not possible for Senators Mahone and Riddleberger, and Governor Cameron to coin words, as did John Randolph of Ekanoke, to express their contempt and

LOATHING FOR NORTHERN CRAVENS, who would urge them to continue in that old bourbon hostility, which has proved itself not only in opposition to every interest of the state, but destructive particularly to the education of the young?

We say cravens, who, under the pretext of supporting the so-called debt-payers of Virginia, would thus jeopardize every interest of the state, their own interests, and that of good government in that time-honored commonwealth, under the oft-repeated bourbon promise to pay and nothing more, which has encouraged the hopes of all those who place money above man.—We are thus reminded of the dog that threw away his meat to clutch a shadow. The Readjusters will pay, and will levy a tax upon the property holders of that state to enable them to cancel all their obligations, their levying of the taxes resting upon that surest of foundations—property. Is it not the fact that they are to be taxed to pay a portion of the debt which thus endures the bourbon? And the administration of that state will so arrange the levying of the taxes that they will not be forced to steal the school fund, but will be further enabled to carry on their good work of rescuing the hitherto languishing schools of Virginia.

It will be remembered that on the floor of the Senate, during the last extra session in their attempt to obstruct the onward march of those sagacious and determined citizens of Virginia of whom Senator Mahone is a fitting representative, these cravens, in and out of Congress, failing to intimidate by argument, resorted to threats, sitting weapons of the denizens of the old time Five Points slums of New York!

INTIMIDATE WHOM?

Men whose fathers have proved their undaunted courage and bravery wherever their feet have rested upon God's earth—born to freedom of speech and of the press alike; and no true son of Virginia will surrender them, no, not even with his dying breath. Their watchword is embodied in those strong lines,—

"We ask no boon, our rights we claim—
Free press and thought, free tongue and pen;
The right to speak in Freedom's name,
As true Virginians and as men."

Vain attempts these, to resist the force of truth, for as the old Commonwealth of Virginia is now in accord with the principles contained in the Declaration of Independence—being the recognition of the rights of all men before the law—so ultimately will be all the states of the south. The people of these states, like those of Virginia, will accept and adopt this great truth: That nothing can be settled without right and justice for its foundation.

We see that slavery was first recognized in Virginia; that it was there first successfully assailed, and that it was upon that soil it received its annihilation in 1865, and now, in 1882, the state comes forward again the first to uphold the scales of justice in equipoise, determined to render to all their just due from man to man.

All honor to Senator Mahone, Senator-elect Riddleberger, Governor Cameron and their hosts of supporters throughout the state who have thus laid the foundation of this second temple of American fame which shall excel the former; for in this new temple shall be admitted to dwell, save those who recognize the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.—*Boston Daily Evening Traveller.*

Maline News.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.

—Portland Argus.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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